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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1837.

As a considerable portion of the spring wheat advertised for sale by us has already been engaged, we again take the liberty of reminding those farmers who may desire to procure some, of the necessity of making prompt application.

We learn with regret that the Turnip Fly and Grass-hoppers are rife in their devastations of the young plants. Farmers should not be deterred by the cutting off of the first seeding to make another trial.

EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL BOUNTIES.

It has been stated in several of the papers published in the state of *Maine*, upon an estimate made by an agricultural gentleman, that the product of *wheat* in that state this year, will be about 1,000,000 bushels, equal to 320,000 bbls. of flour. Last year, it is stated on the same authority, that *Maine* imported 150,000 bbls. of flour, and that she will this year have a considerable quantity to export. This favorable change in the product of this article has been brought about thus suddenly by the adoption, by a late legislature of that state, of a law granting bounties to the raisers of *wheat*. Such has been the avidity with which the farmers have availed themselves of the provisions of the law, that it is calculated the amount of bounties which will be drawn the present year from the state treasury, will not be less than \$150,000. This, at the first view, will appear a very large sum; but when the immense benefits which will probably accrue to *Maine* are properly considered, they will be found to outweigh every objection that could be raised on the score of the abstraction of so much money from the coffers of the state. Heretofore, *Maine* has had to rely upon other states for a large portion of the breadstuffs consumed by her people; but now, under the influence of a wise and salutary enactment, in a single year, she presents to her sisters of the confederacy, the singular and most creditable example of becoming a rival exporter. This state of things, while it is gra-

tifying to that generous pride of state, which each of her sons will doubtless feel, will greatly tend to increase individual and public wealth. It has long been the policy of the eastern states, generally, to stimulate agricultural industry by similar inducements, and the good effects are visible in every direction throughout that region of frugality and industry. With soils and climates by no means favorable to the full developement of vegetable growth, the condition of their agriculture is very far in advance of that of most of the other states. By judicious management of the resources within their possession—by strict observance to the making and preservation of manures—by the creation and support of agricultural societies—by the indefatigable exercise of a hardy industry on the part of the people, and by the fostering and paternal care of the government, all those difficulties arising from lands measurably sterile, a sun inauspicious, and seasons of short duration, have been overcome. With these examples—with the rich fruits of their happy effects—before them, should not the legislatures of the other states, where Providence has been so much kinder, take counsel and follow in the footsteps of their eastern brethren; and above all, should not the people bestir themselves in the good work of reformation. It is useless for the husbandmen of our country to call upon legislative bodies for aid without first setting an example to show that they are worthy of it. If we are asked, what are the incipient steps to be taken by the people? We answer, first, that agricultural associations should be formed in every county, whose population will support one, and in addition to these, general state societies should be also formed, and when sufficient impetus shall have been given to those preliminary measures,—when a spirit of enterprise is diffused throughout the several states, annual fairs should be held. As soon as the county associations are organized and in active operation, then the several state legislatures should be called upon to grant pecuniary aid to create and sustain pattern farms. All new enterprises in agriculture should also receive the fostering protection of the state government. What would the burthen of the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, by each state, to promote objects of real agricultural utility, be, compared with the sum of bless-

ings which would flow from such outlays? Money judiciously placed for the advancement of such objects, would be prolific of good to entire communities; for there is nothing more certain than this—that all such public appropriations of the means of a state, in their good effects and benefits, encompass every class of society; for though they may be, in the first instance, bounties bestowed to the tillers of the earth, ultimately every portion of the community reap in common with them the advantages flowing from them.

Several years since, some of the Eastern states granted bounties to encourage the culture of silk, and the consequence has been, that the wisdom of those measures are to be seen in the rapid advance which it has made there, it being admitted on all hands that in the New England states, it is very far ahead of the rest of the country, and this too notwithstanding these states are by no means as well adapted by location, as any of the middle or southern states for that culture. Should not these facts awaken a spirit of inquiry in the minds of the entire farming communities of the rest of the country? Should it not inspire them with feelings of emulation, and the desire to husband and protect their interests? If we are asked how this is to be brought about, we reply—that where it is desirable to obtain the patronage of the legislature, those who are clothed with representative trusts must be made to feel certain, that what is asked will be popular with the people. If this fact be conceded, and we think it cannot be denied, then we say, that every man engaged in the cultivation of the earth must move in the premises. Let meetings be not only called, but attended—let the rich and the poor go to them—for all are deeply interested in their results—and prove by the display of numerical strength, that numbers are ready to back the prayers which may be made. In this, as in all other popular governments, it is absolutely necessary to demonstrate, that what is asked for, is so asked by majorities; for after all the representative should have his warrant for his action. Give him that, and you will find but few possessing hardihood enough to resist calls which come thus supported before them.

It is not sufficient that, in many of our legislative bodies, committees are annually appointed "on Agriculture"—if those committees be not form-

ally approached by the people, they will do nothing, and for the very good and sufficient reason, that *nothing* is asked of them. If you require them to do some substantive good, you must appear before them in a shape and form that they will both understand and appreciate. The difficulties under which agriculture rests must be stated and remedies pointed out. When these things are properly done, we may expect to see such legislative action as every friend of the cause will rejoice at. But till they are, it is futile to hope, that legislative bodies will move in behalf of the agriculture of the country. Agriculture is the first interest of every country, but if it expects to be respected according to its merits, it must shew its hands—its members one and all must move in solid columns, and put their shoulders to the wheels, and then if they call on Hercules, he will most assuredly help them.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

MANURING LAND BY A SYSTEM OF COW-PENNING.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Roberts—I will conclude the subject of my last, by a review of the advantages I am assured I derive from my process of manuring by a system of "cow-penning."

Any person that has ever attended in any manner, judiciously, to the operation of cultivating land, must have observed the effects upon soil, by simply drawing it upon a *hillock*, and suffering it to remain in that state for some time. In the vulgar expression, "it gets rotten," and the productive qualities of the earth is singularly increased.

If the Flemish system of husbandry has any merit, and I am satisfied it is the most perfect productive system on earth, this manuring by "cow-penning" approximates near to it, as previous to drawing down my hills, I run a scooter plough as deep as I can, between the hills, loosening up the ground, which allows the roots of the plants to go as far in search of food, as the liquid part of the manure has went. If the land is inclined to be stiff, a superficial observer knows, that ridging or hillling stiff clayey land, is one of the happiest modes of destroying its tenacity, and if there is any mode to make our uplands assimilate to our river low grounds, it is by doing as the Flemings do, create a "deep soil." In years of drought, the advantage of having a *deep soil* is proverbial. By hillling up the land, I throw to the ameliorating influence of frost, dews, &c., a much greater surface to be acted on, and on the same principle doubly destroy the seeds and roots of noxious plants. By covering the manure in the hills well with earth, it arrests exhaustion by the operation of the sun, air, rains, &c.; and the process of decomposition goes on, slowly—That the operation of the atmosphere, &c., is singularly ameliorating in its effects on earth we know, for earth dug out of a well, the first year produces nothing, but ultimately is covered with herbage. I ameliorate the substrata of my land.

But, sir, it is certain, that land treated in this way, is thrown into state of *kindliness* to the operation of the plough, that I never could make the common mode of cultivation, or ploughing, and hoeing resemble. By covering the ground with leaves, and then weeds, or a substitute, I gain two important points. I preserve the liquid parts of the manure from passing off by evaporation, and from being carried away by rains. No current can take place amongst the leaves, &c.: witness the woods. And I save every drop of this most valuable manure. It will be seen, that in all the operations of making my manure, and in addition, of applying it, I have but one hauling, and that is to the spot. To shew your readers, sir, in one particular instance, the great decrease of expenditure of time and labor, that I have effected, I will give a part of my plan. Adjoining each body of cleared land, I have enclosed in a yard, a large SHED, nothing more than six or eight flat, light, wood posts, placed in the ground, supporting a plate, and which supports in turn, a clapboard roof. Those sheds, owing to the manner of construction, will last 25 years. The corn raised on the field nearest to this shed, is cut at the ground, when at a certain stage of ripeness, and by the simple three operations of cutting, stacking for 10 or 12 days, and hauling to this shed, I effect the curing, saving, and housing of my corn—fodder, shucks, stalks, tops, and stalks, all preserved at the happiest moment, as regards their nutritious qualities. And here they all are, ready to feed a-way to my stock, just at the spot where my "cow-penning" system is going on. Now, sir, just recollect of the hundred different movements, back and forward, hauling "thither and yon," pacing about, from "Dan to Beersheba," that takes place in any and all of the usual systems of effecting agricultural objects, between the time of "getting the fodder," feeding away, turning into manure, and having that manure deposited on the ground to be improved, and the ground broken up, and prepared for planting.

For the purpose of increasing, as much as possible, the deposit of the animals cow-penned, I keep them up as much as I can possibly provide the means. And here at once, the singular value of the *gama*-grass is exhibited. The quantity of food necessary to feed a cow per day, can be cut with a properly constructed scythe in two minutes. But, sir, one of the greatest advantages I obtain, is from the state in which I find my ground when I go to levelling the hillocks, preparatory to planting. By no plan could I ever effect the same happy friability of the soil.

About the last of March or first of April, I plant my CORN. The "cow-penned" land is exclusively set apart for this crop. As regards the corn crop and its value, I am fully, and to all intents, a disciple of "Arrator." It occupies the first place with me. All things being ready, the four stout fellows "who made the hills," now level them—four patent bar-shears, two mules in each, follow, and the whole surface is completely put under the ground, as DEEP as possible. I go on the principle that the roots will find the manure, deep as it may be, and so will the broiling exhausting rays of a summer's sun, if this manure is formed on the surface.

On this part of my theory, I will hereafter give you an experiment, that settled it.

As soon as the hillocks are levelled, and the surface put under, the corn is planted, and the ground through the whole season simply stirred. The ploughing with me is always done, previous to planting: afterwards, I depend on stirring. In the season that the ploughing is done, the ground cannot be injured by it. I lay my crop of corn by before the middle of May. When I level my hillocks to plant, there is not living on the ground, one root of grass, or weeds. I may again repeat, that I save every drop of the liquid part of the manure. Now, sir, in throwing up my hillocks, and then drawing them down and spreading, I mix and blend perfectly—and prepare the soil equal to three ploughings. My crops are all that I want: no matter what kind of a season, I have no burning; and I am able from this previous preparation, to plant and reap a full crop. Sometime hence I will give you my crop of this year, as it is succeeding to admiration.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

TUSCANY CATTLE.

COLUMBIA, May 25, 1837.

Mr. Editor—Very little attention has been given by our planters generally to the breeding of stock, particularly of cattle and sheep. The cultivation of cotton has been the absorbing interest, and has kept off attention from most other matters.—There are but few gentlemen, comparatively, who have taken any interest in cattle in our State. The stock of Col. Thomas Taylor, and of Gen. Wade Hampton have been the chief sources to the upper country of what is called the English breed—the improved Long Horns of Bakewell.—Col. Wade Hampton has lately procured the improved Devon and Durham's, and the latter perhaps, as fine specimens as were ever brought to the United States. Col. R. Singleton of Sumter, has also at different times imported from Europe, and procured from the North, cattle of the improved breeds, and he now has some very beautiful stock. The polled or hornless cattle, imported by the late Gen. McPherson, which have supplied a numerous progeny to our middle and lower country have deteriorated, and do not bear a good character. Several years ago, Commodore Bainbridge brought over a pair of Tuscany cattle, which were sent by him to Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, and by him were sold to the late John Middleton, Esq. of Santee. These cattle, it was thought, would suit our climate well, from their great power of resisting heat, and their hardy character. And I believe they have been proved to be animals admirably adapted to our soil. I am informed by gentlemen who have for several years tried this stock that they would not exchange them for any other. They are exceedingly thrifty—take on flesh so rapidly, that they are easily fattened—give rich milk, though, some say, not in great quantity—are fine oxen and travel faster than other stock, with less fatigue. The notices of this beautiful breed scattered throughout the volumes of the American Farmer, give them a high character, and I am surprised that I have seen no account of them in the pages of your Journal.

I have lately, through the aid of a friend on Santee, procured a fine pair of these cattle, and hope to have an opportunity of proving their char-

racter. I am very desirous of procuring the cross between this stock and the English, as the latter will be rendered more hardy, and be more easily kept. The only objection to the fine English cattle is the quantity of food which they consume. According to the principle of breeding for improvement from a small and well formed male and a large female, advocated by Mr. Cline, we may safely calculate on a good stock from the cross.

Will some of our low-country-planters, let us know how this stock stands in comparison with others, and give us information in relation to the varieties and characters of other breeds, if any there are, in the lower section of our State. It is time that our attention should be sedulously given to the improvement of all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, mules, hogs, &c.

The great depreciation in our chief staple will oblige us for sometime to live as economically as we can, and this consideration, if no other, ought to make us more attentive to the production of such things, as we daily require for our personal comfort.

Yours, truly,
R. W. G.

[From the *Genesee Farmer*.]

RED CEDAR HEDGES, &c.

Some years ago we sowed more than a peck of the seed in a young wood or coppice, and many of them grew, though probably not one-tenth of the whole number.

We have observed excrescences on our Red Cedars which are evidently the work of an insect; but we have not examined it, neither do we know that it would quit the Cedar to live on any other plant. There are excrescences indeed on a Michigan Rose six or eight rods from the Cedars, which possibly may be the work of the same animal, and we have shown that a predator on the Cedar was willing to extend its range into a thorn hedge. We do not suspect however, that the insect in our Red Cedars will ever injure our plums and cherries, for during a sojourn of several years we have not observed it to evince any such disposition.

The Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) grows in this neighborhood, and we are willing to procure some of the seed for our correspondent, should he request it; but we know not why it is more suitable for hedges than many other shrubs which we could mention. This variety is nearly or quite destitute of thorns.* It is an exotic; and like every other exotic, requires great care and circumspection before we depend on it for so important a purpose as that of guarding a field.

Some years ago we planted a hedge of the White Mulberry on a ditch bank. The meadow-mice worked among the sods that had been laid up, and destroyed a number of the trees by gnawing the bark, which left gaps in the line, and which have never been closed, though we believe

*A part of the specific character of *R. Catharticus* is "branches ending in spines," but in the variety under consideration these are wanting, and therefore, it would be more unsuitable for hedges than the other variety. Some species of *Craegus* are characterized as "spiny or not."

from recent inspection that it might be easily made a good hedge. It has never been properly pruned or dressed. We do not know why a mulberry hedge may not be equal to one of buckthorn, though we cannot assert from actual experiment that it would.

To recur to Red Cedar hedges—The germination of the seed is too uncertain, to render it advisable to sow them on the line intended for the hedge; and the trouble of guarding such diminutive seedlings against the grass and weeds, would be too great. In our opinion they ought to be grown in a nursery or seed bed until they are one or two feet high; and then be set in the hedges at least one foot apart. The Red Cedar bears transplanting remarkably well.

Cedar balls have been somewhat celebrated as a vermisuge; and we have very little doubt that the appendages on our trees, are the balls which have been in so much request. We have one now before us, of a very rough and irregular form which measures nearly two inches in the longest direction.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF TREES, From Professor Candolle, in a letter to Edward Jesse, Esq.

Under this title, there is, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for June, 1836, a most interesting and elaborate article, extending to 13 pages. The accounts it contains relative to the vast age and size of trees, in different parts of the world are almost incredible, although the conclusions as to age are deduced from data, which are pretty generally recognized, namely, ligneous deposits, concentric circles, &c. The whole article is well worth transcribing, but we shall confine ourselves to the alleged facts.

It appears by Pomp Mela, lib. iii : c.3, that the Hercynian forest was a journey of sixty days,—“diem sexaginta iter occupans.”

The baobab of Adasnon, by ingenious and plausible calculations, is proved to be 5150 years old, and the taxodium, (*cypressus disticha*), by similar reasonings, we may consider to be still older.—p. 597.

Strabo mentions a cypress in Persia, in girth as much as five men could span, and believed to be 2,500 years old.—p. 572.

Evelyn mentions a mastic tree, measured by Sir F. Drake, which was 34 yards in circuit; and the tree in Brazil, which the Jesuits felled, which was 120 feet in circumference; and the trees in Congo, excavated into ships that held 300 men each; and another, in Lycia, which had a room in it 80 feet in compass, set with fountains, stately seats, tables, &c.—p. 572.

The largest English oak known is that called Damoy's, in Dorsetshire; its circumference was 68 feet. It was destroyed in 1785. The Bodington oak was 45 feet round.—p. 576, note.

The largest tree, however, is the cypress of the village of St. Maria del Tuli, which is 118 feet in circumference, larger than the dragonnier of the Canary Islands, and all the baobabs of Africa. At Atexo is a cypress tree, 86 feet in circumference. Humboldt mentions baobabs having a diameter of 30 feet. Le plus grand et le plus ancien des monumens organiques de notre planete. —See Tableau, vol. iii, p. 577)—p. 577.

In the valley of Bujukdere, but three leagues from Constantinople, there grows a plane which recalls to our memory that which Pliny has made so celebrated. It is 150 feet round, and in its cavity of 80 feet circumference.—p. 578.

The walnut deserves an examination. The architect Scamozzi says he saw, at St. Nicholas, in Lorraine, a table, of a single plank of walnut, which was 25 feet broad, and on which Frederick III. gave a celebrated feast.—p. 578.

Those (the yews) of the ancient abbey of Fountains, near Kipon, in Yorkshire, already known in 1155. Pennant says, that in 1770 they were 1214 lignes in diameter, and, consequently, more than twelve centuries old.—p. 679.

Humboldt mentions the chesnuts, as amongst the largest trees existing. Lyons measured the Tostworth chesnut, in 1791, and made it 45 feet 3 inches round. That at Hitchin Priory, Hertfordshire, in 1789, had a circumference of 14 yds. at 5 feet from the ground. Brydone says he measured the *Aetna* chesnut, and so had Mr. Glover, and separately, they made it exactly the same 204 feet round.—p. 578, note.

Those (yews) of Brabourne church-yard, in Kent, had in 1660, a diameter of 2588 lignes, and if still living, must have attained a period of 8000 years!—p. 590.

But still I allow that the baobab, which is not a tree of hard wood, and which yet, according to Adasnon, reached the age of 5000 years, should make one cautious in reasoning about the age of trees, as connected with the softness or hardness of the wood.—p. 580.

The wax plum attains the height of 180 feet. Humboldt considers them as the loftiest of the vegetable world; but they are exceeded by the pines of California, some of which have grown to the immense height of 230 feet, and the Norfolk Island pines (*araucaria excelsa*), which measured 228 feet. In Barnett's Outlines of Botany a pine is said to have exceeded 400 feet, which is the height of St. Paul's. The spruce fir of Norway is said to attain from 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Measuring the *pinus Douglasii*, (timber whose bases are unequal being measured as the frustum of a cone,) it gives 397 loads 6 feet of timber. *Pinus-Lambertina* gives 429 loads, 14 feet!—p. 681, note.

Some of the trees of this class (branching trees) certainly attain a great age. Such is the famous dragon tree (*dracena draco*) of the Franchi garden at Oratava, in the island of Teneriffe, which was celebrated so far back as 1402, when the island was discovered, and which was then an object of veneration to the people.—p. 581.

In a note on the preceding we find this sentence:—It grows in the garden of M. Franchi, in the little town of Outawa, now called Taura. In 1799 it measured forty-five feet around. Humboldt considers it, with the baobab, to be one of the oldest inhabitants of the earth. The dracena, though cultivated in the Canaries, were originally from India. In the review of Humboldt, in the Quarterly, some objections are raised to the age he has given to this tree. Mr. MacWilliam, in his essay on the Dry Rot, says—Many trees might be mentioned, in this and other countries, which bear sufficient testimony of being far above 1000 years old; and he gives reasons for believing that several trees now exist more than 3000 years old.—p. 581, note.

The Errors of a Cultivator of the Vine.

So much has been written on this subject, and by so many who knew nothing about it, that it is not wonderful, a novice like myself, should have been led into many radical mistakes. My experiments, trifling as they are, may induce others to follow in my steps, and if they act for themselves, light may be thrown upon one of the most innocent, rational and interesting amusements, that an old man can take up with.

Amongst the employments for the summer, in a lonesome neighborhood near the mountains of South-Carolina, I undertook to cultivate the vine in my garden. I had never seen the process, although I had read many books on the subject, and the impression on my mind was, that if trained at a height of ten or twelve feet, success would probably attend my efforts.

To gain this height as speedily as possible, as soon as the cuttings began to shoot out the second year, I turned my attention altogether to gaining height. For this purpose, I kept down every lateral shoot, and training the leading one carefully up a post, I succeeded that year in reaching, in some cases, a height and length of stem that very much surprised me. I was not prepared to take advantage of the rapid growth, for I had no arbor raised to receive my vines, nor even a good espalier. With almost back-country thirstlessness, I patched up, what I was forced to call, "a sort of a contrivance," by way of espalier, and on this my vines got so fixed that I could not extricate them, to prepare for next year.

Early the third year, I prepared to make at least a small crop of grapes. The few shoots, I had left on the vines, more by accident than design, I trimmed down to one, and occasionally two eyes. I had read that each eye would produce me a bunch of grapes, and I knew from experience on other agricultural matters, that a very small crop would be likely to be well tended! I therefore left as few chances as might be, of the vines bringing more grapes than were necessary.

As the spring advanced, I got deeply interested in this new occupation, and there being a much larger and finer crop than I could have expected, without inquiring into the cause of this, my special attention was called to prevent the rot or dropping of the fruit.

Reasoning from my slender experience in this culture, it struck me that nature in giving the immense luxuriance to vines, had some other object in view, than merely producing wood and superabundant shoots, that probably if this luxuriance was not kept down, I should, in gaining size in my vines, lose my grapes by the rot; whereas if the growth of the vine was entirely kept under, the extra nourishment would be directed into the right channel, and strengthen and ripen all the fruit I had on them.

My success was complete; as fast as a shoot or a leaf put out, near or on the fruit stems, I pinched them off with my nails while they were tender and cut off every one of the long shoots but one. My watchfulness was excited by continued success, and I had the gratification to see every bunch of fruit hastening to maturity, with scarcely the loss of a single grape.

Confident that I should have fruit, and of the

best kind, I now locked up my garden, and kept the key in my pocket. My visits were indeed frequent, and my watchfulness extreme, but such abundance of the most tempting looking grapes I had ever seen, could not be neglected. To be brief, I kept them hanging a full month after every body pronounced them ripe, and from the richness of flavor, the delicious ripeness of full maturity, I was more amply rewarded, than I had ever been before.

The fourth year, I pruned again, leaving three or four eyes on such fruit stems as I thought necessary, expecting (as I had before expected) to have a single bunch to every eye; that is, three or four bunches on each fruit stem. Guess my surprise, Mr. Editor, on now observing as the fruit came out, that instead of a bunch of grapes at each eye, a new fruit stem put out there, on which there were sometimes three, sometimes four, and I verily believe, sometimes five bunches. I was puzzled by this unlooked for quantity, which was four for one and hesitated for some time what I should do. At length, however, the commendable desire of ascertaining a fact, conquered my fondness for even such grapes as I had enjoyed last year, and I decided to try to save from the rot, all; even the immense quantity of fruit that was daily advancing.

With this sole object kept in view, I pursued steadily my last year's plan. I nipped off daily, such young shoots as appeared, almost while in the bud, and especially kept the fruit stems, on which the grapes were hanging, from extending in length. Here and there I allowed a main shoot to push onward, as I contemplated erecting my twelve feet arbor, and looked forward to covering it in the most perfect manner—all other wood was kept down.

But I must conclude. My experiment of saving the grapes from dropping, succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations; the fruit hung until a frost, but never ripened! There was more than could be perfected by much older vines. Yet although I lose the use and enjoyment of it in its ripeness, I satisfied myself as to what it was that occasioned the rot in grapes. I am persuaded, it is because the growth of the vine itself is allowed to go on after the fruit is set. Keep the young growth from putting out beyond an inch, by pinching it off short, and your fruit will not drop. When it is apparently ripe, let it hang two or three weeks on the vine, (locking up your garden,) until perfectly matured, and in order fully to enjoy it, eat it early in the morning, or at mid-day. My errors ought to be clearly stated; they were first in training up a single stem without a branch; from which mode, such of the vines as accidentally lost their leading shoot, were left, as the French say, "sans ressource," and died down to the ground, while others perished altogether.

The second was in neglecting to have substantial supports prepared before hand. From want of this my vines suffered, while the trouble it cost me was enormous.

My last error had nearly proved fatal. From permitting the vines to be completely exhausted by the quantity of fruit left on them—they will not recover their strength for years to come.

AN UPPER COUNTRY RECLUSE.

[From the Yankee Farmer.]

MARL.

We have been requested to give information so that farmers may know marl and its effects and how to apply it to the soil. We publish an article on this subject, commencing on the first page of this paper.

A writer in the present volume of the Yankee Farmer, page 195, wishes to know how he may know marl if he should find it—when and how it may be found—what it looks like—feels like, smells like, tastes like, &c. ?

Marl is often found in flat lands where water stands. Sometimes by the side of rivers, under sand banks. It looks something like fine clay, but is usually of a lighter color. It has a greasy feel similar to clay, but it is not tenacious and cannot be made into mortar, as it crumbles like chalk. It has no smell of itself, but it may imbibe an odor from some vegetable or mineral substance. When dry it tastes much like chalk. Marl is an excellent manure, and it can doubtless be found in many parts of the country where it is not now known. Farmers, attend to this subject; many of you have upon your own farms substances with which you may enrich them and add greatly to your income. We have seen in many parts of the country, particularly when sand hills have been dug down in making woods, a clayey substance resembling marl, that may be easily pulverised when dry, which would be a good manure to apply to sandy soils that usually abound in the vicinity.

"Marl consists of calcareous matter, clay and sand, or some two of these earths, (of which lime or chalk is always one) in various proportions. The blue clay marl is free from sand. Clay marl is also sometimes of a yellowish white, yellowish grey, or a brown or red cast. The shell marl seldom contains clay. In schistus or stone-marl, sometimes sand and sometimes clay, preponderates—generally the former. The sand-marl, whether shell or schistus, should be applied to clays; and clay marls to sands. In both cases, they correct the defects of the soil, by rendering it, in the first, less adhesive; and, in the latter, less open and porous.

The earths are not the food of plants. They constitute the stomach, analogous to the stomach of animals, in which vegetable and animal matter is received, digested, and, with the aid of the leaves [lungs] assimilated to vegetable chyle and blood. The best soil for this digestive process is that in which the three above named earths are suitably blended.

A sandy or gravelly soil is called hungry, because it digests rapidly, and dissipates the food committed to its bosom. Hence green crops, or frequent manurings, are necessary to continue it healthy and productive. Such soils are defective in clay and calcareous matter. Their texture may therefore be improved, and their fertility increased, by the application of clay marl; or, what is the same, by clay and lime separately; though these materials are found most pure and best blended in the substance of marl. The quantity should be proportioned to the natural deficiency of these materials in the soil. From eighty to a hundred loads per acre have been applied, in one or two dressings; and their bene-

cial effects have been known to continue thirty years. All the sand soils of Norfolk, England, have been marled [clayed]. Calcareous matter combined with sulphuric acid [oil of vitriol] is usefully applied to soils in the form of gypsum, or plaster of Paris; as is also powdered limestone and chalk, both calcareous. I am induced to believe that neither wheat nor sainfoin-grass will thrive in a soil destitute of calcareous matter, which is the condition with most of our sands.

A stiff, moist clay, is called *cold*, and is unfriendly to the finer grasses as well as grains. Its texture is too compact to permit the roots to extend freely, and its temperature too cold to carry on the digestive process sufficiently rapid for the plants which grow upon its surface. Sand and lime, or silicious marl, loosen its texture, render it permeable to heat, &c. and powerfully assist to concoct the food of vegetables.

Marl may be known by the most ordinary observer. The application of a mineral acid and even of good vinegar, will cause an effervescence. This is the operation of the acid upon the lime. Its silicious and argillaceous properties may be ascertained by the sight and feeling by the aid of water, or of glass. Sand subsides or settles quicker than clay in a liquid; and will scratch glass, which clay will not.

It is a remarkable fact in the economy of nature, that indigenous plants of every country, are precisely those which are best adapted to furnish the proper sustenance to its animal population, and to satisfy its medicinal wants. So in regard to our soils,—every district generally affords the means of producing fertility. Hence the clay marls generally underlay sands; and shell and sand marls most abound in the neighborhood of clays. And in addition to the variety of fossil substances which are calculated to increase fertility, every thing that grows upon the earth, every particle of animal and vegetable matter is reduced to air and water by the chemical operations of nature, and in these forms become the food of new plants, to nourish animals.

It is a truth calculated to teach humility, that the animal, the vegetable, and the putrid mass of dung, are found on chemical analysis to be very nearly alike, and that, in the natural order of things, they constantly nourish, feed, and produce each other. "Nothing is nourishment for a vegetable but what enters into the permanent composition of a vegetable. Nothing is nourishment for an animal but what was originally a vegetable." Man is enjoined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He finds the most noble incitements to duty scattered around him, and he is seldom disappointed in obtaining the rewards, competence and health, which industry promises to her votaries. But I have another remark to make as to the food of vegetables. How scrupulously careful is the farmer of his grain, hay, and roots, which are destined to nourish and fatten his animals, and yet how thoughtless and inattentive as to the food of his plants! Vegetable and animal substances are suffered to waste in his fields and yards, unmindful of the havoc which the rains, winds, and sun, are daily making upon them; while a moiety of his fertilizing materials, the urine of his stock, is altogether lost. He will not suffer the flock of his neighbors to rob his own of their food; yet he sees,

with but feeble efforts to prevent it, his plants plundered by pestiferous weeds, of the food which is essential to their health and vigor.

"To find the composition of marl, pour a few ounces of diluted muriatic acid into a Florence flask; place them in a scale, and let them be balanced; then reduce a few ounces of dry marl into powder; and let this powder be carefully and gradually thrown into the flask, until after repeated additions, no farther effervescence is perceived.

Let the remainder of the powdered marl be weighed; by which, the quantity projected will be known. Let the balance be then restored. The difference of weight between the quantity projected and that requisite to restore the balance, will shew the weight of air lost during effervescence. That air proceeds from the calcareous earth alone, which contains 44 per cent. of this carbonic acid air. Suppose 500 grains of marl lose 44 grains by the escape of air, then that marl contained 100 grains, or one-fifth of its whole weight of limestone. T. C.] If the loss amount to 20 or 25 per cent. of the quantity of marl projected, the marl assayed is calcareous marl, or marl rich in calcareous earth. Clayey marls, or those in which the argillaceous ingredient prevails, lose only 8 or 10 per cent. of their weight by this treatment, and sandy marls about the same proportion. The presence of much argillaceous earth may be judged by drying the marl, after being washed with spirit of salt, when it will harden and form a brick.

"To determine, with still greater precision, the quantity of calcareous earth in marl, let the solution in muriatic acid be filtered and mixed with a solution of carbonate of potash, till no further precipitation appear. Let the sediment subside; wash it well with water; lay it on a filter, previously weighed, and dry it. The weight of the dry mass will show how much carbonate of lime, the quantity of marl, submitted to experiment, contained. See Kirwan on Manures.

"The quantity necessary to be used, varies according to the nature of the soil; but the utmost caution is requisite, because if too large a portion be scattered on the land, it cannot be easily removed; and if too little be employed, the deficiency may be readily supplied. On sandy, gravelly, or light soils, it will be advisable to spread as much as will form a thick coat, in order to bind and soften the ground. But, of whatever nature the land may be, the most judicious cultivators recommend such a portion to be laid on it, as will form a thin coat over the whole surface.

"The proper season for marling, is the summer; as this kind of manure is then perfectly dry, and not only lighter, but also more easily reduced to powder. Marl, however, may be advantageously spread during the winter-frosts; as in the latter season, there are few opportunities of performing other labors of the field.

"Previously to marling, the land ought to be diligently cleared from all weeds, and rendered level, both with the brake and the common harrow, so that the marl may be equally spread on the surface, where it should be suffered to lie during the winter. In the month of February, (March, or April,) and in dry weather, it will be proper to draw a bush-harrow, well weighted, over the land, that the marl may be uniformly distributed; but, as this manure is very ponderous,

and sinks to the bottom of the furrow, if injudiciously ploughed in, it has been suggested to turn it into an ebb-furrow for the first crop: during the growth of the latter, the marl will incorporate with, and become a part of the soil, from which it does not readily separate. So permanent, indeed, are its fertilizing properties, that if land be properly marled, it will continue arable for the space of 12 or 14 years; and, for pasture, during a much longer period.

"A good *artificial marl* may be prepared, by mixing equal quantities of pure clay and lime, in alternate layers, so as to form a heap, which should be exposed to the winter frosts; this compound is well calculated for light lands; but, if the soil be strong and heavy, it will be necessary to substitute loam and sand for clay. Such compositions may be usefully employed, where marl is not easily procured; as they will amply repay the labor bestowed on mixing them, being little inferior to the genuine calcareous earth."—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

An English writer on agriculture observes that 'whoever finds marl finds a mine of great value. It is one of the best and most general manures in nature; proper for all soils, and particularly so for clay.' It is usually found under moss, or peat, in low sunken lands, and especially nigh the sea or large rivers. It has been sometimes discovered by ant hills, as those insects bring up small pieces of shells from their holes.—*Complete Farmer*.

THE COTTAGE.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

"Roses bloomed in the garden—jessamines peeped through its lattices—and the fields about it smiled with the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the little parlor in the evening, and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden gate, to listen to strains of the sweetest music breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife were neglected by their neighbors, what cared they? Their endearing and mutual affection made their home a little paradise."—*New York Mirror*.

A *cottage garden*, properly cultivated, is full of beauty. Its well formed walks and borders, adorned with fragrant flowers, exhibit a gorgeous display of richness which cannot be surpassed. The English cottager takes a praiseworthy pride in the various species of flowers which adorn his garden; and not unfrequently prizes are awarded to him by horticultural and other societies for his skill in bringing to maturity, and presenting the world with improved specimens of floriculture. The study of the vegetable kingdom is also a subject of his earnest solicitude, and the avidity with which he pursues this favorite object is the theme of frequent admiration. The cognomen of "the garden England" is certainly an appropriate compliment, and it is but justice to remark that we are in a good degree indebted to the skill of the gardeners of our "father land" for many of the beautiful embellishments of our gardens. Our author recites several useful hints on this subject, which I here subjoin:

"Another way in which a woman may make her labor extremely profitable, is the management of the garden. She may easily acquire skill and experience, and for my part I think she cannot

have a prettier amusement. If there were nothing to be got by it, it is worth a little labor to have the view from your cottage window ornamented with roses, honey-suckles, stocks, and mignonette, instead of seeing a heap of rubbish, or a slough, or a plantation of thistles and stinging nettles. But, let me tell you there is something to be got by it. If you live near a market town, and have a turn for gardening, I do not know of a better thing for a woman to turn her hand to. If proper pains be taken with a flower bed, (and I know of nothing that yields profit without taking pains, except it be money in the funds, and the likely way to have that, is by taking pains with little things that produce it,) a flower bed well managed, will furnish you (besides supplying your bees, which under such favorable circumstances you will of course keep,) more than half the year with four or six nosegays a week, which may be sold to advantage. Suppose they bring you but three pence a week all the year round—thirteen shillings—it will buy your husband a new hat, or your child a warm coat. But this is not all—you will save some seeds of your annuials, and more than you want to stock your garden for the next year. These you will carefully separate and mark, keeping them from frost and rain in the winter, and then, in March or April, when people begin to think of flower seeds, do them up in penny or two-penny packets, and display them for sale. If you sell but two or three shillings worth, they will buy what lazy, shiftless people are often distressed for."

[The author then proceeds to show that a considerable profit arises from the cultivation of perennials, especially tulips, and further states that, in six or seven years, her own stock of these splendid flowers increased from about two dozen bulbs to eight hundred.]

PINE LANDS—PINE LUMBER.

There is perhaps, no subject in which the public are more deeply interested, or in proportion to that interest, on which it is less informed, than of the sources, quantity, and probable duration of the supply of White Pine Lumber. It is no uncommon occurrence to hear merchants and business men predict the rise and fall of various articles of merchandise and produce within the range of their business, and we are aware that they predicate the opinion they advance, upon the knowledge they have acquired as to the means and extent of the supply, and the amount of the demand. But who is there that troubles himself to inquire how much pine timber there is in the United States? How long the supply will last?—what is the cause of its regular and rapid advance in price?—and will it continue to advance or will it diminish in value in years to come? We have been led to these remarks by some facts communicated to us by a friend, who has investigated the subject, and on whose statements we can rely.

It is known we presume, to most persons, that white or *pumkin pine* cannot be re-produced, or grown, as the underbrush or second growth of pine forests, is always of a different species of wood. Thus we can see at a glance that the country or state which is once stripped of this timber can never again see its soil clothed with the same. With this fact before us together with

a knowledge of the extent of the annual consumption of this article, it can be no very difficult matter to arrive at a pretty accurate conclusion as to the time which the forests in the United States will supply the demands of the country. A few facts will show that we are not so well furnished as is generally supposed.

In all the states and territories connected with the Union, there are substantially but three states which have a 'surplus' of white pine to supply the enormous and increasing demand, which is yearly made by the other states and territories. These are New York, Pennsylvania and Maine. The latter (Maine) with her *twenty-five hundred* saw-mills, can hardly supply the New England states, and it is left for New York and Pennsylvania, to furnish the pine lumber for the great valley of the Mississippi, after deducting what is needed for the consumption of four millions of enterprising inhabitants within their own borders. We speak of course, in general terms, and in round numbers; we do not mean to say, that many of the states cannot supply their own wants to some extent for several years.

Allowing these statements to be true, we are now prepared for the question—

How long will the White Pine Forests in these states supply the demand?

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that there were floated on our canals, the Hudson, Mississippi, Susquehanna and Delaware rivers during the last year, nearly *six-hundred and fifty millions* of square feet of pine lumber! To supply this quantity, over 65 thousand acres of good pine lands have been stripped of every tree! If there are seven hundred thousand acres, even at this rate, without any increase, it will only last some ten or twelve years, and from the facts that have been gathered on this subject, we venture to say there is not white pine enough in the United States to supply the present consumption fifteen years! If any one can controvert this conclusion by facts, we shall be glad to hear from them. Ten years since, the pine lumber on the Allegany and Susquehanna, was from four to eight dollars a thousand feet; it is now from *ten to eighteen*, and large contracts at the latter were made last month for lumber, which is now on its way to Natchez and New Orleans; the markets for which it was purchased. When pine lumber is transported on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and pays *large profits*, can there be a supply nearer? With these hints we leave the subject for the present.—*Oneida Whig.*

Damage to Crops.—We learn from the Alabama papers that the cotton crops in the southern region of that State have suffered heavy damage from the ravages of worms and insects. It is discouraging to the industrious planters to see the products of their labor thus consumed before their eyes, or so materially lessened as to present to them the prospect of difficulties in meeting the engagements which their assiduity in the culture of their staple so justly entitled them to form. On this subject the Irwinton (Ala.) Herald says:

"Owing to the heat of the weather, the cotton has suffered severely. And what has not been parched by the sun has been sadly ravaged by the grasshopper-bill bug, and numerous other insects, the enemy of the planter's prosperity. The

probability of the crop proving short has had a slight effect on the mind of purchasers, and induces holders of the last year's crop to remain firm. A sale was effected of a lot of from middling to fair, at 11 cents."

The same paper informs us that the corn crop will be very abundant, a majority of those who last year grew cotton having devoted themselves to the former article.—*Nashville Banner.*

Messrs. Thomas & Son, Auctioneers, of this city, will hold an important sale on the twelfth of September, of thirty short-horned cattle which have just arrived from England. Colonel Powel, whose agricultural enterprise is well known, has lately induced Mr. Whitaker one of the most distinguished farmers of England, to send these cattle hither, under the assurance that being the best specimens of modern improved breeds, they would readily find purchasers. We have before us the Herd Books, published annually in England by an agricultural Society of British noblemen and gentlemen, which contain the pedigree and merits of the most select British cattle, and we remark among those whose portraits and histories are given, several of these identical animals, so that the excellence of the whole number is placed beyond doubt. We will not enforce on the minds of our agricultural readers the individual and national advantages of having well-stocked farms, but merely suggest to them, far and near, the propriety of giving this sale their earnest attention.—*Nat. (Phil.) Gazette.*

Geology of Virginia.—By an advertisement in the Richmond Enquirer, we perceive that the principal geologist and his assistants are actively prosecuting the survey in the Appalachian region, which lies between the Blue Ridge and the carboniferous rocks of the West. In the autumn a part of the corps will resume the examination of tide-water district.

The region which is at present the theatre of investigation, is divided into three districts—the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern.

Mr. Charles B. Hayden has charge of the Northern district.

Prof. James B. Rogers of the Middle.

Prof. W. E. A. Aiken of the Southern.

The principal geologist, Prof. W. B. Rogers, is employed in the three districts alternately, directing and knitting together the operations as they progress.

Niles' Register.—This valuable publication is to be transferred from Baltimore to Washington, on the first of September next.

We take this opportunity of saying something of the character of this publication, and its claims to the patronage of the community. As a political journal, the Register stands quite alone—it has no partisan character—its object is not to propagate the opinions of one man, or advocate the advancement of any one party, but to present from week to week, a judicious collection of facts and documents connected with, and tending to elucidate the political history and condition of the country. Too much praise cannot be given to the uniform judgment, and good sense, which have governed the conductors of the Register in the selection of its articles. The citizen will find

in it every thing necessary to give him a complete acquaintance with the spirit of the political world; and to the future historian, the Register will be an inestimable treasury of the most authentic and ample materials for the history of this country. The great popularity, and indeed authority which it has attained, both in this country and in Europe, attest that this is no exaggerated praise, and the unobtrusive character of its conductor is another proof if any other were needed, that its reputation depends exclusively upon its merits. We sincerely wish it, both for the benefit of the Editor and the community, a universal circulation.—*Charleston Mer.*

While Mr. Harrison Hatfield was grinding axes on a large grind stone, on the 4th, at Youngstown, Indiana, the stone broke into three parts, one of which hit him on the chest, and killed him instantly.

Numerous accidents of this kind have occurred within the past year, in our own vicinity, all of which, we are assured by a machinist in a neighboring town, might have been avoided by a simple method of hanging the stone, somewhat different from that generally practiced. Let the stone be first turned in *every part* with a most exact nicety; then, instead of passing a bar through its centre, let it be suspended by a couple of clasps, closely compressing its sides, and covering a very large portion of its surface. Grindstones hung in this manner, our informant says, though sufficiently heavy for every mechanical purpose, may be made to revolve with almost any degree of speed, with the most perfect safety.

[From the Silk Culturist.]

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1837.

Dear Sir: I have commenced the silk culture three and a half miles above Cincinnati, on the Kentucky side, so far as to plant about 4000 *Morus Multicaulis* trees and cuttings, chiefly the latter, and feel fully persuaded that it is not only practicable, but highly profitable.

I am a subscriber to your *Silk Culturist*, and feel in common with many others, much indebted to it, or to you, for the large amount of practical information it conveys, and coming to us, as it does, more as a gift and a favor, than as an equivalent simply, for our little money. It is the culture of silk, and greatly through its agency, that will advance, hitherto unprecedented, the profits of agriculturists, and were it not for the flattering prospects which the silk culture presents, I could and would choose other pursuits than husbandry, far more profitable and less laborious. But, sir, I am now in favor of agriculture, especially silk agriculture, there being in the whole range of man's varied manual labor pursuits, none, considering all things, so innocent, moral and healthy.

I think the fall season, for transporting trees and eggs to the west, the safest, all things considered, as they are less liable to be detained in either winter or spring, much too long for their safety, and for the spring planting, which, I think, comes on earlier in the West than in New England.

Should any information I may acquire in the

silk culture be of some service in your columns, it will be communicated with pleasure, as I am much your debtor. My prospects in *Morus Multicaulis* planting and growing, thus far, are very encouraging, and I flatter myself that in a few weeks more, nothing will be wanting but the worm, (and that I will not despair of obtaining), to enter forthwith upon the silk culture fully and completely.

I have only to add, I hope that you will be exempt from the usual fate of those who lead the van in benefitting mankind, viz. do the good, whilst others shall reap the benefit.

THOS. H. ARMSTRONG,
Elm Spring place, Kentucky, near Cincinnati.

By the Editor. It is cheering to us to learn, that our labors have been beneficial to our fellow men, and we hope the foregoing, and many other assurances of the fact, will prompt us to greater diligence, in their service. Believing, as we honestly do, that the culture of silk is the most profitable branch of business in which the rural economist can engage, we are solicitous that every farmer in the country should participate in the competence, happiness, and wealth which it cannot fail to confer upon all who perseveringly and understandingly engage in it. Our object, therefore, is, to circulate through the medium of the *Culturist*, such practical knowledge as will enable the common farmer to commence and pursue the business in such a manner as will ensure success. Should our object be ultimately accomplished the consciousness of having been in the smallest degree useful, will be an abundant reward for all our labors. Any information, therefore, which Mr. Armstrong may acquire, in the course of his experience, will be thankfully received—not, however, in the discharge of any indebtedness to us, for none exists, but as the voluntary contribution of a co-operator in the great national work in which we are engaged.

Bloomfield, June 19, 1837.

F. G. Comstock, Esq.—Sir:

Have just returned from a tour through the northern part of Pennsylvania. Find them considerably interested in the business of *silk growing*. Many stand ready to go into it, *mind and purse*, the moment they can procure trees. I think the Wyoming valley well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and hope, ere long, to see its inhabitants engaged in it thoroughly. Truly, yours,

L. NEWBERRY.

Fredonia, Licking Co., Ohio, May 8, 1837.

F. G. Comstock, Esq.—Sir:

The silk business is taking the attention of a number of our farmers, and several have commenced putting out trees for that purpose. Yours, respectfully,

J. S. DUDEN.

Tiverton, Coshocton Co., Ohio, June 6, 1837.

Mr. Comstock—Dear sir:

I have 2500 white mulberry trees, three years old, and 6000 cuttings planted this spring, doing well; one Chinese mulberry, or *multicaulis*, now bearing fruit, which is 3 years old. Some of the same I have planted down, by undermining the roots on one side, and covering the tree entirely about two inches deep, which are now sending up shoots from every bud. I have 100 cuttings, doing well, with 30 last year layers, and hope, in

a year or two to be able to supply others. I might have increased my stock to thousands before now, if I had known how to manage. My Chinese mulberry trees have stood the hard frosts of the three last winters without injury. * * *

Yours affectionately, ISAAC B. HART.

American silk.—We have received a beautiful specimen of American Sewing Silk, manufactured from the native Mulberry and reeled and twisted on a common wheel, by a Lady of this County, who had never before attempted any such work. This proves the extreme simplicity of the manufacture; that expensive houses, and fixtures, are not necessary for that moderate quantity of silk which a great majority of our farmers could raise, by patient industry applied to the plain and simple means within their reach.—*Leesburg Gen. Lib.*

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT HORNED CATTLE AT PHILADELPHIA.

On TUESDAY, 12th Sept. 1837, at 11 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at public sale by catalogue, at Powelton, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia,

33 HEAD of Mr. Whitaker's improved short horned CATTLE, viz. 18 COWS and 15 BULLS.

These cattle were shipped from England at the suggestion of Col. John Hare Powell, when he examined Mr. Whitaker's stock in September last, and are well worthy of attention.

M. THOMAS & SON, Aucts.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1837.

—A catalogue with the pedigrees, &c. may be seen at the office of the Farmer and Gardener.

At the same time will be sold a thorough bred SPANISH JACK, imported from Spain in 1836. Also a three year old Jack, and four very superior Jennets.

au 22

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WHITE TURKEYS, GEESE AND PIGS.

THE subscriber has for sale a few pair of pure White Turkeys, large Westphalia white Geese, and Barnitz white Pigs, which will be sent to order, cooped and furnished with feed suitable for a voyage, at \$10 a pair for the latter, and \$5 a pair for the two former.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,

au 74 At Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY, CONDUCTED BY

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

Light near Pratt street, Baltimore.

This establishment comprises one of the most perfect establishments in the country, and may be said to form a complete Agricultural and Horticultural Museum. It embraces a choice and full assortment of implements in every department connected with the business of husbandry and gardening, as

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, MACHINES and TOOLS of every description, suitable for farmers, planters and gardeners,

Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS—These have been selected with great care from all the great seed marts in Europe and America.

Their accommodations consist of a suite of several rooms, fitted up in superior style for the accommodation of customers and the display of their goods.

Their stock of GRASS and GRAM Seeds has been selected with much care, and is now full and complete, and as they always intend to keep such an assortment as will command a preference, agriculturists may at all times rely upon being satisfactorily supplied with seeds of the best sorts and always fresh.

They have, and always keep on hand, several varieties of Seed Potatoes.

Connected with their establishment is the extensive NURSERY of R. Sinclair, Jr. where fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds, and plants, exotic and native, are always to be procured. The fruit trees sold by them are warranted to produce fruit to correspond with the representation thereof.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

(These Prices are carefully corrected every 8 weeks.)

	PER	SH. & M.	TO.
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	7 50
CORN, yellow	bushel.	93	95
White,	"	102	
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	11	
North Carolina,	"	10	12
Upland,	"	13	
Louisiana — Alabama	"	13	
FRAZERS,	pound.	50	
FLAXED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wht. fam.	barrel.	10 50	11 50
Do. do. baker's.	"	—	
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	8 75	9 00
" wagon price,	"	8 25	
City Mills, super. extra	"	8 00	8 25
Susquehanna,	"	8 50	
Rye,	"	5 75	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	24 00	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover, Timothy (herds of the north)	bushel.	7 50	
Ore-hart,	"	3 50	4 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	2 75	
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 75	6 87
Slaughtered,	"	—	
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	
second,	"	7	
refuse,	"	5	
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, — blk.	"	3 50	4 00
DATE,	"	36	
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	70	75
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	
" ground leaf,	"	—	
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	
Kentucky,	"	—	
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 75	1 80
Red, best	"	1 60	1 65
Maryland inferior	"	1 10	1 55
WHISKET, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	34	35
" in hhds.	"	—	33
" wagon price,	"	30	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	washed, unwashed
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30	35 18 20
One half do.	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,	"	28	30 18 20

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

ap 25

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	13
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.	pound.	—	11
Shoulders,	"	—	do
Middlings,	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	10	10 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old.	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CHEESE,	"	1 75	
Eggs,	dozen.	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	
No. 2,	"	6 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin. 2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia, do
Branch at Fredericksburg	do	Petersburg, do
Norfolk,	do	Winchester, do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg, 2 1/2
Frederick,	do	Danville, do
Salisbury,	do	Bank of the Valley, 2
Cumberland,	do	Branch at Romney, 2 1/2
Millington,	do	Do. Charlestown, 2
WHEELING BANKS,	4	Do. Leesburg, 2
Ohio Banks, generally	6 1/2	Wheeling Banks, 4
New Jersey Banks gen.	5	Ohio Banks, generally 6 1/2
New York City,	1	New Jersey Banks gen. 5
New York State,	3 1/4	New York City, 1
Massachusetts,	3 1/2	New York State, 3 1/4
Connecticut,	3 1/2	Massachusetts, 3 1/2
Maine,	3 1/2	Connecticut, 3 1/2
Rhode Island,	3 1/2	Maine, 3 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Banks.	4	Rhode Island, 3 1/2
Delaware [under \$5].	6	North Carolina, 6
Do. [over 5].	9	South Carolina, 8 1/2
Michigan Banks,	10	Georgia, 10
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans, 15

CABBAGE SEED, &c.

FOR SUMMER AND FALL SOWING.

Just received, an additional lot of Early York Cabbage Seed of the Scotch short stalk variety, imported from Edinburgh. This cabbage is full as early as the English Early York, larger head, very dwarf, and is decidedly superior to all early cabbage seed for fall sowing. Also, Early dwarf Paris, Early Battersea, Early George, Bullock's heart, Flat Dutch, Savoy and other Cabbage Seeds. Large Holland Cauliflower, and Kale Seed, of various sorts, among which is the Delaware Kale, the best sort for fall sowing, color dark green, tinged with purple, the leaf tender and curled.

IN STORE,

Corn Salad, Curled Endive, early Curled Cilicia, brown Dutch and large white head Cabbage Lettuce seeds; black and white Spanish and yellow Turnip Radish seed for fall sowing, the latter a superior sort, and will produce well if sown at any season of the year.

Will be in store in few days, the Pye Plant or Tart Rhubarb seed, producing a very choice vegetable, and should be cultivated in every garden.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.

Light, near Pratt street wharf.

aug 22 A R V P 2a 3w 3w

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each, for sale at this office.

A BROOD MARE & TWO COLTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell a brood MARE with her two foals—the mare is half sister to Bachelor, highest colt now rising one year old is by Messenger, a full blooded horse, the other was dropped last spring, is by Young Tom, one of the purest of the Tom blood in the country, and is himself one of the fastest trotters and racers anywhere to be found. EDW. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators Threshing Machines, with or without horse power

Superior Grain Cradles Welden's Grain and Grass Scythes

Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes

Hay Forks and Rakes

Manure Forks, Shovels, &c. English Corn Hoes

Superior American made Cast-steel Hoes, with handles

Wheat FANS, of various sizes

Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes

Corn Shellers

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

J. S. EASTMAN.

SANDS & NEILSON,

Office of "Farmer & Gardener,"

jy 25 4t Corner of Charles & Market sts. Baltimore.

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